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In spite of the large number of books which have been written about the causes of the war, the most indispensable source of information on this subject naturally consists of the official books of variegated colors issued by the different governments explaining their several entrances into the conflict. These documents are of permanent interest not only from the standpoint of the history of the particular events to which they relate, but also from that of the study of the psychological attitudes of the nations concerned to questions of peace and war. In the two large volumes under notice, these official documents are reprinted, in English translation where necessary, in a permanent and even sumptuous form. Their usefulness is enhanced by an introduction, a list of the principal persons mentioned in the correspondence with their official positions, an analytical table of contents and a copious index. In the list of principal persons prefixed to each volume, the name of Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London, is, in each case, misspelled. On the whole, however, the typographical work is excellent and the editing carefully done.

J. M. MATHEWS.

University of Illinois.

The Structure of Lasting Peace. By H. M. KALLEN, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy, University of Wisconsin. (Boston: Marshall Jones Company. 1918. Pp. xv, 187.)

Confronted by a dilemma in which sovereignty is the menace as well as the security of minority nationalities, the author would destroy both the menace and the need of security by abolishing national sovereignty. Let the state become simply the corporate administrator of political affairs for all of its component nationalities, each having an equal voice on the directorial board. Nationality has no more necessary or fortunate connection with the state than religion; its dis-association therefore will make the state the guarantor of national as it has of religious freedom. President Wilson's "League to Enforce Peace" will be the repository of sovereignty, guaranteeing "an open way for the spontaneous powers and happiness of nationalities."

Mr. Kallen sets forth in brilliant fashion the case of the theorists for the "League," and one would not quarrel with his principles nor with many of his practical suggestions, particularly that upon which he lays chief emphasis—autonomous, unprejudiced education. His proposal to make the International Congress court as well as legislature is defec-

tive; he does not attempt to discuss an executive. He leaves solid ground in his categories of those who have tried to govern and have failed: "Realpolitiker" like Mr. Root, "bitter-enders" like Bolo Pasha and Mr. Roosevelt, "dickering diplomats," professors and practitioners of international "law," writers for the "kept press." The Sidney Webbs, the Lowes-Dickinsons, the Norman Angells, the Lenines, the Trotskys, the David Starr Jordans should control the coming peace conference, though "experts" may be needed to devise a plan for the representation of nationalities, experts, perhaps, of the type of the "demi-gods" who wrote the Constitution of the United States and whose lasting success affords the author a useful analogy upon which to base his hope of a permanent federation of the world.

HAROLD SCOTT QUIGLEY.

France, England and European Democracy, 1215–1915. By CHARLES CESTRE. Translated by Leslie M. Turner. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1918. Pp. xx, 354.)

It was hardly necessary to disguise M. Charles Cestre's interesting monograph of 1916 *L'Angleterre et la Guerre* under such a high sounding and misleading title. The study is primarily devoted to England and English foreign policy in relation to her past and present. France and Germany are subsidiary. Towards the former with her ideals of equality, England with her ideals of liberty is attracted while German "state-ism" repels her. There is nothing at large on European democracy and the dates 1215 to 1915 are quite misleading as to the scope and character of the book.

M. Cestre is well-known as a specialist in the history of English literature to which he has made some valuable contributions. In the present volume he deserts that field to attempt an interpretation of English nationalism and imperialism in the light of the present war. His object is to show why England is a natural ally of France against Germany. Having established the viewpoint of an alliance based on a nearness and sympathy of ideals, the author devotes four chapters to a general survey of English foreign policy from 1588 to 1914. Then follows a very brief discussion of "England the Mother of Liberty (1215–1815)" which contains a number of questionable statements on English constitutional characteristics and growth. The next chapter is a study of English individualism in contrast with German "state-ism" and contains a vigorous denunciation of the Social Democrats of Germany and a com-